

**Abstract** The purpose of this study was to determine whether there were differences in the prevalence of self-reported depression between men and women who had been exposed to violence by intimate partners. Data from the National Longitudinal Study of Women's Health are used. A total of 60,789 women completed the baseline survey in 1986-1988, and 50,789 completed the follow-up survey in 1991-1993. The prevalence of self-reported depression was higher among women who reported exposure to physical or sexual violence than among those who did not report exposure to violence. This finding remained true after controlling for other risk factors for depression. These findings suggest that exposure to violence by intimate partners may be a risk factor for depression.

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Class	Subclass	Date	Examiner

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